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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Warren *Mail* says: A woman was put off the cars here the other day because she had no money. She begged enough to get drunk with, became troublesome and was chucked into jail by constable Davis. She plead insanity. Why not treat an insane woman like an insane McFarland, and let her go? This is another outrage on "women's rights."

THE Wilkesbarre correspondent of the *Scranton Republican* says: "Dr. Hakes says that with the rain on Saturday, May 21st, there was quite a shower of sulphur, of which he gathered up, at his place below Wilkesbarre, some sixty grains and burned them. This is quite an unusual occurrence, and we have not heard that it was noticed anywhere else in this vicinity."

FOUR prisoners left the old jail on Saturday night named Andrew Saver, Henry Davis, George Tucker and William Logan and the sheriff offers a reward of $25 for each, or $100 for the four. The escape was effected through a hole made in the ceiling, and is another demonstration of the insecurity of the dilapidated old thing. The new jail was not begun too soon—*Wilkesbarre Record of the Times.*

EDWIN EMBREE, of Wrightsdale, Lancaster county, died on Sunday last from the sting of a honey-bee. He was on a visit to his uncle, Simeon Ballaner, at Oak Dale and went out in company with one or two others to see the bees. Some of them flew around his head and he retired just as he reached the porch of the house, one of the bees which continued to follow him, flew in his ear and stung him. In a space of a few minutes he went into convulsions from the wound, and he died in about an hour.

A BOY of eleven years who resides on Church street, West Chester, arose from his bed about three o'clock on Wednesday morning last, went to his window, lifted the sash and jumped to the ground —in his sleep. Fortunately he lit upon his feet upon the soft ground of a bed of flowers in the front yard. He went to the door and rung the bell and awoke his father and mother, who quickly descended and took him in in a somewhat exhausted condition. He was in his night clothes, and the leap was about eighteen feet.

THERE was a family gathering on the 18th day of May, 1870, at the old Homestead in Herrick, Susquehana county, it being the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Rev. William Churchill and Bathsheba Williams. Mr. Churchill came to this country from the State of Rhode Island in 1817. Mrs. Churchill is a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. They have raised a family of ten children, all of whom were present except James, who died several years ago. They have twenty-five grand children, and one great grand child.

THE Pottstown *Herald* says: Dr. Read was called upon last night to attend the injuries of John Huston, a boy about ten years of age, who had whilst asleep walked out of the third story window of a dwelling on Lafayette street. How the boy escaped sudden death is almost miraculous, as he appears to have fallen head fore most, striking the step, which fortunately was wood, and breaking there, from a piece of the same two or three inches in length. The injuries received amount to contusion above the eye concussion of the brain, and a sprained back. A person in the adjoining room heard the fall and went to the boy's assistance. The accident occurred at one o'clock in the night.

ABOUT nine weeks ago Miss Margaret Dabaugh, of Harrisburg, was attacked and bitten in one of her fingers by a ferocious dog. Last Friday she noticed a painful stinging sensation in this finger and arm, and on Saturday the symptoms were so alarming that a physician was called in, who thought he detected hydrophobia. On Sunday morning frightful spasms at frequently occurring intervals were subdued by the chloroform. Most of the physicians of the city visited her but all pronounced it a case of incurable hydrophobia. Her paroxysms were a sorrowful sight. The mention or sight of a dog drove her into violent spasms, and in one of these a dog entered the room. As soon as she saw the animal she became furiously agitated, and her feelings were only tranquilized when the dog was removed. She foamed much at the mouth, exhibited great nervous irritability, breathed with much difficulty, and appealed piteously to those about her to keep at a distance, as if fearful that she might do them personal injury. From the commencement of the first spasm until drugs were administered, she was confined to a rocking chair, occasionally springing up and carrying it with her. Subsequently she was placed on a sofa and secured until her death. She appeared fully conscious of her dangerous disease. The dog which caused this sad death, died of the same disease shortly after attacking the young lady.

Remarkable Scene in a Church.

A dispute between the trustees and members of the Zion Methodist Church, (colored) at the corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, in regard to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Butler, culminated last night in a disgraceful scene. Mr. Butler entered the church, which was crowded, accompanied by two policemen. Another minister had taken his place in the pulpit, who was ordered out, and roughly handled by the police. When Mr. Butler made an attempt to preach the gas was extinguished, and he was forcibly removed. The whole church then became a scene of confusion and uproar, and in the fracas several blows were struck. Capt. Greer and a squad of police from the North precinct, entered the church and put an end to the disgraceful scene by dispersing the congregation and arresting two of the ringleaders. The trouble was occasioned by a difference of opinion as to who shall occupy the pulpit a part of the congregation being in favor of Mr. Butler, while others are decidedly opposed.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

WHILE a party of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves at a picnic a few miles from Colfax Station, on the Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad, on Saturday, the dwelling house of a Mr. Thomas, a short distance from the ground, took fire. The children, (aged respectively eleven, eight and two years,) were playing in the second story, and the older ones, frightened at the flames, ran down stairs, leaving the babe in the upper room. The picknickers hastened to the scene, and upon their arrival, found the house enveloped in flames. In the confusion the babe was not missed until the stairway was almost consumed, and neither parents nor friends of the child seemed willing to risk an attempt to save it. At this stage of affairs, Mr. J. W. Holt, of Chicago, (formerly a resident of Indianapolis,) hastily inquired the location of the room in which the child was left, and wrapping himself in a quilt, dashed up the burning stairs, found the almost suffocated child, and brought it out safely. He had scarcely emerged from the house when the stairs fell, and immediately after the room and second floor followed. Mr. Holt was severely burned, but the child was not at all injured. Too much praise cannot be awarded Mr. Holt for his heroism.

THE New York *Herald* characterizes the late election in the State of New York, so far as affording a test of the strength of parties as "a Democratic victory which signifies nothing." From official returns from most of the counties, and generally accepted estimates from the rest, it appears that the whole vote cast will not exceed 430,000, against 859,776 cast in 1868, showing a deficiency of 419,776, or about one half of the vote of the State, which loses the stay-at-home Republicans count two hundred and fifty thousand and the Democrats one hundred and eighty thousand.

THE Nevada City *Gazette* of May 21st says: Mr. Ashburne, of Scotch Flat, informs us that the immense slide on their claim is still moving forward as regularly as a glacier. The mass thus moving is about 2,000 feet long by 500 feet wide; depth unknown. The moving mass occupies about 24 acres of surface.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Unprecedented Outpouring of People on Derby Day—Shocking Slaughter of Jews in Roumania, Turkey.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

EPSOM DOWNS, June 1—4 P. M.—The Derby race was won by Kingcraft coming in first in two heats. Palmerston was in good second and Muster came in third. The second heat was intensely exciting and Kingcraft again came in first followed by Muster and McGregor third.

The Derby of this year has not been exceeded by many of its predecessors. The day was fine, the crowds immense, the race exciting and closely contested, and the result unexpected. At sunset yesterday the people commenced moving to the scene, and up to noon to-day the roads to Downs were filled with teams, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages. All morning the London highway was packed almost solid for four miles from the race course with vehicles of every description. The scene from the grand stand, just before the start, was one of unusual splendor. A fringe of carriages five to ten deep lined the entire circuit, and hundreds of thousands of spectators were crowded between them and the course. Present on the grand stand were the Prince and Princess of Wales and King of Belgium, attended by a large and brilliant throng of nobility and aristocracy; also many members of Parliament, Cabinet ministers, representatives of the Bench and persons eminent in all departments of public life. The course was cleared by mounted policemen with much difficulty, but not far from the appointed time the horses were brought out.

The excitement of the spectators was wrought to the highest pitch by the appearance of the betting horses and the race. Macgregor, the favorite, was tremendously cheered. All being ready, a good start was obtained, and the horses dashed away. As Macgregor began to fall behind, the greatest astonishment was manifested. When Kingcraft took the lead, the excitement was intense, and reached its culminating point when he was met with Palmerston second, and Muster close behind, as third.

The race had hardly ended when a drenching shower fell, which lasted but a few moments and was succeeded by bright sunshine. The Court Journal says: "Dr. Hakes on this occasion of the Derby, as on the occasion of the Prime Minister Soutzas was summoned before the court, and subjected to a rigid examination as to his course pursued in the government before and after the tragedy. The testimony is not made public. The last surviving member of the Derby of 1845, Bentinck, Bracket out of Retaliation, Lord Welton's Muster, by Tim Whiffler, out of Champion, Flatcatcher by Bay Middleton.

Dispatches from Athens state the investigation into the late massacre is progressing. The Court martial of the assassins of the late Prime Minister Soutzas was summoned before the court, and subjected to a rigid examination as to his course pursued in the government before and after the tragedy. The testimony is not made public. The last surviving member of the Derby of 1845, Bentinck, who perpetrated the slaughter has been captured.

LONDON, June 1.—Cyrus Redding, the author, died to-day. Hewas aged 80.

The sugar and cotton crops of Brazil promise to be excellent.

Disraeli was discovered and dined last evening with Mr. Motley, American Minister.

Hon. John Jay, American Minister to Austria, visited Vienna last week.

Thos. Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is dead.

The Shipping *Gazette* thinks the Southern States are planting too much cotton and too little grain and apprehends bad results.

Twenty-three persons of an excursion party of thirty or forty were drowned by the sinking of a raft on one of the Swiss lakes.

The Russian ambassadors at various European courts are ordered to meet the Emperor at Ems.

The Spanish Cortes rejected the motion of Senor Garido to proclaim at once the Duke of King. A subsequent proposition in favor of a Republic was defeated without action. It has been agreed upon that the election of a King by a majority of one shall be valid.

FRANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A fearful war of religious fanaticism has broken out in Roumania, a metropolitan province of the Turkish empire. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have likewise shown a disposition to overcome some protection against outrage and extortion. A secret movement has been in organization for some time for the extermination of the inoffensive Jews. The deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted people brought about the slumbering and awaiting vent for its fury. On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian population rose, and a fearful work of butchery was inaugurated. At an early hour all the houses of the Jews were invaded, and the occupants of every age and sex unanimously massacred in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued through town and an armed mob scoured the country, hunting, caught, men, women and children. The fury of the populace was inflamed with religious bigotry for nearly six months of itself by wild victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children were murdered. In one class were butchered. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has been heard yet of any movement by the authorities to suppress it. The reigning Prince is absent from the province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the extermination of all the Jews from the province. Prince Charles is hurrying home, and energetic measures will at once be taken by the Sultan to suppress this religious emeute. Meanwhile the fury of the mob continues unabated in finding fresh victims to glut its insatiate frenzy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 1.—Napoleon on his return from Chalons in July, it is said, will go to Munich.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says, officially, that only twelve arrests have been effected for complicity in the Regicide plot will be brought before the High Court. The others will be discharged.

The American and English residents of Paris have forwarded their congratulations to the Emperor on his escape from the recent plot.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial will soon be affianced.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, June 1.—A large number of Italian refugees have collected on the border. Swiss Government has taken active measures to prevent their departure. Notwithstanding this a few succeeded in eluding the authorities near Como and entered Lombardy. Troops were dispatched in pursuit.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 1.—Count Bismarck is at Ems, in conference with King William.

The elections for deputies to the North German Parliament will be held about the middle of September and those for members of the Prussian Diet soon after.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, June 1.—Steamers Donan, Idaho, City of Cork and Hibernian have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON.—*Evening*—June 1—Consols for money 93¾. American securities quiet; 6s, 1881, 91; 90⅝; 6s, 1865, 90; Ten-Forties 86¾. Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 109; Great Western, 29. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton steady with middling uplands at 11½@11¾d, Orleans at 10⅝@11d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 9s 11d, western flour 24d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s 3d. Pork quiet at 95s. Bacon 57s. Pork quiet at 102s 6s. Beef at 118s. Lard quiet at 68s 6d. Bacon firmer, but no change. Cheese heavy 70s. Cumberland 68 6d; short rib 64s 6d.

LONDON, June 1.—Tallow 43s. Linseed oil firmer, but no higher.

FRANKFORT, June 1.—Bonds opened quiet at 95¾.

PARIS, June 1.—Bourse closed firm at 74 70.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Petroleum firm.

HAVRE, June 1.—Cotton opened heavy at 125 for spot.

THE WEST.

School Teachers' Excursion—Indian Murderers Confessing—Another Raid, Perhaps.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, June 1.—The school teachers' excursion party from California arrived here this P. M. about three o'clock, all well and expressing themselves highly pleased with the trip. They number about three hundred, of whom seventy-five are "school marms."

The *Herald's* Wisdom Indian agency correspondent, writing on the 29th ultimo, states that there has been a written statement this day signed by the principal prominent members of that tribe, acknowledging the murder and decapitation of Mr. Munson, on Plum Creek, May 18, by five of their band, and their leading chiefs, White Breast, is preparing a full written statement relative to his son, who was one of the five. They say they know they will suffer, but the deed was committed under the command of their Medicine man, who said they must have scalps, or they were unable to escape were massacred in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued through town by an armed mob and hunted like wild horses caught, men, women and children. The fury of the populace was inflamed with religious bigotry for nearly six months of itself by wild victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children were murdered. In one class were butchered. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has been heard yet of any movement by the authorities to suppress it. The reigning Prince is absent from the province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the extermination of all the Jews from the province. Prince Charles is hurrying home, and energetic measures will at once be taken by the Sultan to suppress this religious emeute. Meanwhile the fury of the mob continues unabated in finding fresh victims to glut its insatiate frenzy.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments, the House bill to regulate the duties of pension agents and to provide for the payment of pensions.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the bill to regulate judicial proceedings in various cases.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely and postponed indefinitely:

Bill providing for the settlement of Indian claims by a commission.

Joint resolution declaring void any action of State Legislatures as to constitutional amendments after the Secretary of State has received evidence of their ratification by three-fourths of the States.

Joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect abandoned property and direct dues belonging to the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, House bill extending the time in which pension and bounty frauds may be prosecuted.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Territories, reported, without amendment, House bill to annul a statute of New Mexico.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill annulling certain acts of Idaho Territory.

The bill to change judicial circuits was discussed, amended and passed. It constitutes the circuits as follows: 1st, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; 2d, New York; 3d, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; 4th, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas; 5th, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee; 6th, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia; 7th, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; 8th, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri; 9th, California, Oregon and Nevada. The Supreme Court Justices, except the Chief Justice, are required to reside in their respective circuits, and the Chief Justice is to be known as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Senate went into Executive session and adjourned at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some discussion it was agreed that the Committee on Banking and Currency, which was to have to-day for its business, should instead have pension matters.

Mr. ARNELL, from Committee on Education, desired to report back and have put on passage Mr. Lawrence's bill authorizing U. S. Marshals to appoint women as census takers, but Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. SCHENCK presented a petition of citizens and business men of Cincinnati relative to taxes on tobacco and remonstrating against the increase of tax on smoking tobacco.

Mr. COX presented a petition of New York tobacconists against the increase of tax on snuff.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

PROTECTION AS A LIVE ISSUE.

The suggestion that "protection is the only live issue" between the two political parties, at this time, is not warranted by the facts. These great organizations are at variance upon other points, and eminently so upon all the collateral or secondary questions which rise in the adjustment of the political, social and financial results of the national convulsion of 1861-'65. Party lines, as they have been recognized for ten years past, can not be obliterated or ignored, until our people shall come to be all of one mind touching the national policy on these points. Until then, the Republican flag must float high over every quarter of the field, rallying under its folds the great party of the Union.

But nevertheless, we are far from disparaging the prime political importance of the doctrine of protection for American industry. It is *not* the "only live issue," but it is certainly *one* of the live issues of the hour. And it is essentially Republican. Had it never been specified in a single "platform" of our party conventions, we must ascribe the omission to the pressure of other issues of more instant importance of the moment, and not to any disposition, on the part of representative Republicans, at any hour no matter how early, to impeach the logical sequence of the protective idea from the vital conditions of a true and thorough Republicanism. The issue of personal liberty, the duty of vindicating the God-given right of personal equality before the law to be the franchise of all classes and condition of American citizens; presented then certainly a loftier, as it did a more urgent question. Having finally adjusted that, to the honor of Republican freedom, and with the approving judgment of the civilized world, we descend to the next but inevitable step. Having liberated the Republic, striking off the last manacles as well from the souls as from the bodies of its citizens, having expunged from its white escutcheon of freedom, absolute and equal for all, the last blot which yet lingered to remind the Christian world that the greatest had also been, through three-fourths of the first century of its existence, the most servile of free Republics, it remains to guard that work carefully until time, and habit, and the progressive thought of the whole people, shall have come to fortify its results with the hard solidity of an unchangeable maturity.

The next duty of Republicanism is to *Americanize* the nation which it has liberated. *The Republic is for freemen and for Americans.* The nationality which we have purified from its stains must be intensified in all its proper domestic obligations. Saved, it must be revivified; the solid and just foundation, which we laid with so much of suffering, cementing it in the blood of more than a third of a million of human sacrifices, awaits the rising fabric of a symmetrical, self-contained, self-supported Republican nationality. How bitter and exhausting was that struggle, which it cost us to prove that the Republic could come up true to its own great charter of freedom! It was the sublimest act achieved by any people in all the annals of the race, to purge, and renovate, and perfect its own nationality, to make clear its title to a specific and honorable individuality in the family of nations.

The long and successful step which has brought us, at this hour, to an homogeneous and compact nationality, is not to mark a final pause in the American policy. Resulting duties open before us, which it would be folly, criminality, to disregard. To foster, stimulate, encourage, lift up, each national interest, that our free people may be strong in their independence,—to enable the American Republic to maintain this individuality alike through the arts of peace and the ability for war—to remember that our freedom is for ourselves, and our sleepless vigilance for every foreign power which regards our institutions as not only alien but hostile to the theory of its own,—to be warned by every lesson of that history which teaches us, through all the generations, that the true patriot's duty looks only to God, his country and the truth, and that no nation has prospered which has failed to regard its first duty to itself,—this is the Republicanism which urges upon us now its leading obligations.

The protective principle has a breadth and depth, and height which no transient, narrower, specific consideration of the moment should control. It signifies that at all times, under all conditions, in the face of all momentary tempations, the Republic should prefer its own interests to those of its neighbors. We are for the American people first, last, all the time. The nation has no industry that we would fail to protect, against all the world, as faithfully as we would assert any and every right common to the whole mass of its industries. We stand now, on this point, where the Republic has stood in its most prosperous past; the doctrines, to which our fathers adhered, which have been expounded by our greatest statesmen, and which the people, upon a full consideration, never yet failed to uphold, are the true doctrines for this hour, the wisest and most practical doctrines for a people which becomes more and more thoroughly republicanized in the onward movement of the national life. These are the doctrines of an enlightened patriotism; call it selfishness, if you will, but it is a selfishness which has no narrower limits than the extremest bounds of the Republic.

Yet a very active and clamorous school of theorists endeavors to make the American people forget or forego their first duty to themselves. We are urged to sacrifice production to consumption, that our consumers may be wholly dependent upon other producing nations. Free trade is recommended to us, in the interest of the foreigner, who carefully excludes all productive competitions from his own markets so long as his own industries can supply them. Inside of that limit, every government in Europe is intensely self-protective. England, for example, which attempts to shape our domestic policy for us, admits nothing of American production to compete injuriously with her own industries. Her corn laws even forbade the importation of food for her people, until her own markets reached starvation prices. And it was not until, under the growth of her manufacturing interests, her consumption began to leave production hopelessly in the rear, that she abrogated that extremely protective system. Her national jealousy of any foreign interference with the least of her productive interests is a ruling feature of her political economy, in every particular, up to this hour. It is only for her excess of production that she asks for free trade.

People who fancy that this free trade cry will be popular in this country in the long run, will find themselves mistaken. If they should for a moment succeed in impressing their ideas upon the National policy, it can only be because the people having forgotten the lessons of the past, await the striking instruction which a brief experience will certainly bring to them. Two years' trial of free trade would cure that delusion for the next generation. We have no desire to see the experiment made, for we already know what mischiefs have been wrought to us, in former years, by disarming our domestic industries and leaving them naked to the mercies of a foreign rivalry at starvation prices. We protest against these old theories, more than once exploded, but now tinkered up and palmed off upon us for new, as heresies most unsound in principle, most fatal in practice, most un-republican for the American people.

We perceive, and acknowledge with pain, that these ideas have been adopted by a respectable number of the American people. They are advocated with considerable zeal and wrong-headed ability by a certain class of politicians and journalists. We shall not impeach their integrity by insisting that their exertions are paid for in cash, by foreign agents; we prefer to presume that these gentlemen are honest in their delusions, and to wish that they could study common sense more and Bastiat less. They have contrived to infect a portion of our Western people with their heresies, but have been still more successful, by the use, perhaps, of still more effective arguments, in corrupting the judgments of a minority in Congress. But we can say to them all that they are grossly over-estimating the popular support upon which they appear to count.

Time was when the West was more protective even than the East. The present generation is not familiar with this question, but their fathers understood it thoroughly. Then, under the instructive leadership of HENRY CLAY, in the great States of Ohio, and all the Northwest, in Missouri, Kentucky and down to the Gulf of Mexico, the protective principle was dear to every Whig. In 1844, it would have elected Mr. CLAY to the Presidency except for the defection of New York upon a side issue. It was the most popular and the best understood political question of that day. It presented the strongest positions for the party in all the Western States. It was the chief corner stone of the Whig policy. Wherever and however assailed, it was always handsomely vindicated to the popular intelligence, and by the popular devotion. Then, the question seemed to pass out of politics, not because free-trade ideas were gaining friends, but yielding to the imminent pressure of a most exciting sectional agitation, which began to loom up in '44, which soon expelled other issues from the public attention, and which has since culminated and been adjusted as, thank Heaven, we all know how!

But we can tell gentlemen, who incline now to reopen the discussion upon the American doctrine of protection, that they must not flatter themselves too much. They are trifling with a sleeping lion. It will tear them yet. We care not how soon the issue is made. We know the temper and appreciate the intelligence of the people better than they do. In all the wide field of domestic politics, outside of the domestic or foreign relations of the Union, there is no question upon which its friends will find themselves so strong, before an average constituency, as upon this eminently Republican issue, of the defence and development of all American industrial interests. Until its merits shall be illustrated fully, either by discussion or by a brief experience of the opposing heresy, anti-protectionists may win a triumph or two. But never, where the just bearings of the protective doctrine have been faithfully explained to the electors. We do not think there can be one close district in any State of the Northwest, that a protectionist cannot carry against an anti-protectionist next Autumn. Republicans of restless temperaments, and in love with the specious theories of books, who, in Ohio, or others of those States, think it good policy now to cut themselves loose from an eminently Republican and most popular, because most thoroughly American, principle, will yet find themselves in the vocative. The day is not very distant when this may indeed present "the only live issue" between the parties, and then each man will go to his own. Who doubts where the Republican masses will then stand? Or where the Democracy will be placed, over against us? Gentlemen of Republican antecedents, and who are sincere in their attachment to the great party of Union and Liberty, are preparing themselves for strange bedfellows, if they did but know it. Let them look well to their own future! Let them look narrowly into the Western politics of twenty-five and thirty years ago! Let them not forget that the America of the present is far more intensely national than anything known to the Republic, even in those other days when the arguments and eloquence of the statesman of Ashland so thoroughly riveted the love of the people of the West upon the American System! Even the eloquence and logic of CLAY were not as convincing then, in illustration of a national duty toward national interests, as are the teachings of the last ten years' history to our thoroughly republicanized people. We tell gentlemen of Republican habits, but of free trade proclivities, that the people have no partiality for foreign ideas of any school. No doctrine can be too American to suit the public taste, and no denationalized philosophy of any sort can be made to go down their throats, or kept down for any length of time.

If Ohio, and Indiana, and Illinois Republicans flatter themselves that anti protection is going to be popular, let them try it on. They will suffer the consequences as well as we. But they cannot take the party with them. The Republican party, as an organization, depleted perhaps in its ranks by desertions of some after false standards, will still remain an American party, and, purged of its heretical visionaries, the party of protection for American industry. Under that sign, it will march, it may be, with some early discomfitures, to ultimate victories. The party which liberated the Republic will live again in its renewed strength and purer, more faithful nationality.

We speak at least for Pennsylvania. She is Republican to the heart, and for protection in the very marrow of her bones. Do gentlemen, in Ohio and other States in the West, suppose that any party will long succeed in controlling the Federal government without the support of this great Commonwealth? Do they expect our aid in 1872? Can they get along without that aid? It will be with them, only on the single condition that the Republican candidate of that year shall stand squarely in favor of protection to home industry, as against all the rest of the world. Arrange your platforms, gentlemen, to suit yourselves! Go back, if you will, upon the principle which your fathers comprehended and loved, which has underlain the struggles and victories of the last ten years of the national life, but you cannot take Pennsylvania with you. You can have no candidate so alluring in his individual attractions, no platform so interesting in its specific assertions or its abstract principles, as to make the people of the Old Keystone forget or be faithless to a principle which they understand, accept, and have for two generations adopted. If you can afford to throw away our electoral votes, to indulge an abstract hobby which the more sensible English and French have kicked out of their ports as fit only for foreign consumption—then go ahead, and you will see what will come of it if you discredit our timely warning.

Another Canadian Trouble--The Fire on the Saguenay River--Nearly Seven Hundred Families Homeless--Sufferings--Seeking Safety in the Swamps.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 27th has an account of the great fire which has been raging on the Saguenay River, as follows:

On the afternoon of the 19th inst., a tremendous conflagration was reported along the Saguenay River. From Mistassinie to St. Alphonse the greatest part of the habitations are destroyed by fire, and over 5,000 persons are without shelter and deprived of everything. Six lives were lost. The total number of families who are destitute is 655. The fire covered an area of about five miles wide by thirty-six in length, and extended from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi. All the buildings were destroyed by fire between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day. We learn, through Mr. Tremblay, M. P., for Chicoutimi, who has just returned from the burned district, that the fire in its ravages swept everything before it, and has left the number of families above quoted in absolute poverty and ruin. The fire travelled in a circuitous direction, covering over 1,500 miles in superfices, and 100 miles from one extreme point to the other. This irregular course, it is supposed, is attributable to the wind, which changed three or four times while the fire was going on. The poor people who were so unexpectedly driven from their happy and comfortable homes had to seek shelter in the swamps and underground places, as every building standing within the march of the fire was leveled to the ground. Some of the sufferings which the poor inhabitants had to endure are painful to contemplate. One poor woman who had passed through the pains of child birth but a few hours before the fire had reached her domicile, was removed, with the new-born infant, by the husband to a swamp, where she passed the night alone, as the husband had returned to the house to save some of his wearing apparel, but found in the meantime that the fire had cut off the communication with the swamp where his wife sought shelter. Another man, finding escape impossible, jumped into his well, where he passed the whole night and part of the following day, while the fire swept over his head. Even here the heat at times became so intense that he was compelled occasionally to slip below the surface of the water to avoid being scorched. A number of families sought shelter on the lake shore, but were compelled to wade into it over the waist, as the fire in its ravages had burnt up everything down to the very edge of the water.

Discouraging Chinese Immigration--Action of the Six Companies.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Chinese Six Companies, of this city, is a combination which possesses considerable authority here and in China. Shortly after the arrival of the last steamer from that country, the leading men of the association here, seeing about 1,500 of their countrymen landed, called a meeting at which a circular was prepared setting forth the reasons why Chinamen and Chinawomen should cease emigrating to this country. Copies of this circular will be posted in the principal towns and cities of the Empire, for the information of all classes.

It is a long document, but the substance of it is, that California and the adjoining States are not what they formerly were, so far as the facilities for making money are concerned; that very few Chinamen can obtain more than a bare subsistence, and that only the merchants are able to accumulate riches. The opinion prevails generally in China that the placer mines of this State afford a good field for the labors of the immigrant. The circular states that these mines do not pay any longer, as a general thing, and that if Chinese miners chance to make money in them there is great danger that they will be robbed of their earnings and driven out of their mines by thieves and robbers. They say their people are not respected, but are put down to the level of cattle and horses; they are in constant danger of violence and suffer ill usage in every part of the State. They say of the threats of wind, which changed three or four times while the fire was going on. The poor people who were so unexpectedly driven from their happy and comfortable homes had to seek shelter in the swamps and underground places, as every building standing within the march of the fire was leveled to the ground. Some of the sufferings which the poor inhabitants had to endure are painful to contemplate. One poor woman who had passed through the pains of child birth but a few hours before the fire had reached her domicile, was removed, with the new-born infant, by the husband to a swamp, where she passed the night alone, as the husband had returned to the house to save some of his wearing apparel, but found in the meantime that the fire had cut off the communication with the swamp where his wife sought shelter. Another man, finding escape impossible, jumped into his well, where he passed the whole night and part of the following day, while the fire swept over his head. Even here the heat at times became so intense that he was compelled occasionally to slip below the surface of the water to avoid being scorched. A number of families sought shelter on the lake shore, but were compelled to wade into it over the waist, as the fire in its ravages had burnt up everything down to the very edge of the water.

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Is the Council Infallible Also?

The Cardinals elect a Pope; and it is said, not without a good deal of intrigue and preliminary bargaining.

The Pope appoints the Bishops and Archbishops and other dignitaries of his sect.

These persons meet together in council, and proceed to declare the man who appointed them, and who was appointed by the Cardinals, infallible.

The question, whether or not the Pope is infallible, is now debated in the Council; and is presently to be put to vote. The adherents of the new dogma are calling in all the absentees of their side, to secure a majority; for it depends upon the members of the Council, appointed by the Pope, to decide whether he, who was elected by the Cardinals, is indeed infallible.

But in that case the infallibility of the Pope depends, after all, on the infallibility of the Bishops and others who compose the Council. If they are liable to error, who can tell whether they may not vote wrongly on this question?

But as the Pope appointed them, unless he is infallible he may have made mistakes, and then again the verdict of the Council would not be conclusive.

And so on, around to the beginning again.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE Zanesville *Courier* says: Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, an inoffensive colored man, a stranger, while seated in the Market House, was assaulted by three men, who struck him with bricks and stones, cutting his head in a shocking manner. Breaking away from his assailants, this much abused colored man ran up Market street, shouting murder, and butted an aged and venerable citizen in the bread basket, nearly putting a stop to his earthly career. One of the parties to the outrage was subsequently housed.

A Great Patrimony Wasted.

Another great English house has fallen with a crash, through the misconduct of a degenerate son, and another lordly name has been added to the list of aristocratic bankrupts. Lord Courtenay, the eldest son of the Earl of Devon, and the representative of one of the most illustrious families in England, has brought ruin upon himself and his ancient house. His ancestors were of same stock as the Greek Emperors of the olden time. Allied also with the house of Capet, they were regarded as relatives by the old court of France, and up to 1789 important domestic events in the French royal family communicated to them officially. The estate had been greatly impaired by a predecessor, the Viscount Courtenay, who, among other extravagances, built a theatre on his grounds in Devonshire; two hundred miles from London, and hired the very best artists to travel from London to perform there. His prodigality threw the estate into great confusion and embarrassment, to relieve which the present Earl of Devon, on succeeding to the patrimony about twenty years ago, obtained office under the Government, and lived in the quietest and most economical manner, with the view of saving the old inheritance in England, at least, intact for his son. Part of an estate owned in Ireland was sold, and mortgages on the English property (WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all up for the consumers of ice cream), who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

my27:x30

JOHN GILLESPIE,
Chimneys Swept.

Work done on Carpets without making Dirt. All orders left at Postoffice Box 775, or at No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. my31:xs1

CROQUET! CROQUET!

The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by

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SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!

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ANVILS! ANVILS!

A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 150 to 200 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by

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Wishing to close out my stock of Base Balls, I will sell any of the following brands at cost, viz: Horsman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.

JAMES BOWN,
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BUTTER.
15 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;
10 half barrels;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

WHAT MUST BE WORN.

SUMMER MANTLES.

Short paletots and long casaques of black gros grain are the accepted wrappings of the season. The Metternich mantle has fallen into disfavor, as it is too heavy-looking for summer wear. Ponson's heaviest gros grains, with thick distinct reps, and flatte-threaded fallies, are used for these garments. The most stylish paletots have a sloped seam down the centre, nearly fitting the garment to the figure, and doing away with the loose baggy look of the sailor jacket. The collar is the square Marie Antoinette shape, or else long revers are made to reach nearly to the belt. If the figure is very full, neither of these are used, the neck being merely cut heart-shaped, and finished with a lace ruche. The front of the garment is not always cut away to form a point, but is merely turned under, and may be worn high at times. *Ladies of refinement do not go into the streets with their necks exposed.* They wear ruffs and cravat bows that fill up the opening of the low-throated dresses, and cover that part of the neck which is left uncovered in the house. Casaques are very long, often reaching to the edge of the dress skirt when draped. They are made to look voluminously full by the addition of two, and sometimes three, widths of the material at the back. These widths are fastened to the waist by a band which is concealed beneath a short basque that is cut in one piece with the body.

WRAPPINGS.

The most elegant wrappings of the season are casaques of China crape. These are often made as parts of suits, and of the color of the silk dress with which they are worn; but black China crape casaques are far more distinguished looking, and at the same time more useful, as they may be worn with white, gray or ecru dresses as well as black. It is not, however, considered stylish this season to wear bright blue, green and striped skirts with black over-dress.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ladies who prefer trained skirts for the house have their suits made with a single skirt and casaque, and always change their costume upon coming from the street; but those who make the same suit answer for both house and street, prefer two skirts and a paletot, as the single skirt would look too plain for indoor wear when the casaque is removed.

HOW TO MAKE THEM.

The most simply constructed upper skirts are most stylish. There should be no set pieces at the sides—trimmed all around, and no pannier puffs behind. The skirt should be very long, fuller than the underskirt, and are frequently draped at the sides, the back hanging plainly or being opened in the center and trimmed to the belt. Forty inches is the average length of the black overskirts, says an experienced modiste. This is in many cases as long as the lower skirt, consequently the upper skirt must be draped by tapes attached under the belt and buttoned over loops half way down the seams. Square tunic skirts are made of four straight widths of three-quarter goods shaped longer toward the back, left plainly open in front, simply trimmed all around, and draped in the way just described. Apron fronts are now made of a straight width of three-quarter goods and a single side gore rounded up to the waist belt. The front width is not sloped in the least, is scantily gathered to the belt, extending far back on the sides, while the narrow side gore is very full at the belt. The long back widths are then sewed to the sides, where the only drapery is made by gathering up the side seam from three fingers below to a very small space just beneath the belt. This makes the apron fit smoothly and flat over the stomach, and gives the increased size necessary on the hips. If it produce a fold or two, or wrinkle across the lower part of the apron, these are not objectionable. Short paletots like Medici or Caprice almost invariably accompany French suits of summer materials. A blouse corsage is made to wear in the house if the goods are thin, a plain waist with darts if it is thick. In very warm weather these will be worn on the streets without a wrap, and when worn with a bouffant overskirt have the effect of a casaque.

SUITS OF BROWN OR BUFF LINEN.

made with two skirts and a paletot, are trimmed with flat pleatings of linen. Each pleat, an inch wide, is cut in leaf pattern at the lower edge, then needle-worked in tiniest notches, and pieced over narrow pleatings of white muslin that are basted beneath, and show a couple of inches below the colored pleats. These white pleatings beneath colored ruffles are quite a feature of French dresses. Made of Swiss muslin they are placed beneath black and gray silk flounces, of tartatan, beneath grenadine and Chambery gauzes, both colored and black, and of muslin, beneath cambric linen.

FLOUNCES.

The pleated flounce on lower skirts varies from eight to eighteen inches in depth. Those on paletots and upper skirts are only three inches wide or less. In pleating heavy goods for summer dresses modistes do not make a real pleat, but merely run a deep seam on the wrong side, as in melon pleating. This has the effect of a deep pleat, and is not so heavy. Five or six folds overlapping each other make a most stylish trimming for lower skirts of summer woolen fabrics. On pale light poplins and mohairs, brown alpaca braid or tiniest silk fringe is placed beneath each fold, and shows at the lower edge. A brown ruche heads the cluster of folds. Boussiers or dust colored mohair, with leaf brown trimmings, is a suit very popularly worn. There are summer serges at fifty cents a yard that make very pretty and inexpensive suits of this kind. It is difficult to say which are the most worn, brown or gray costumes. The hat matches the darker shades of trimming or sometimes contains both shades. The light shade is desirable for summer gloves.

An Infernal Crime.

The crime charged against a man named Lange, a dealer in picture frames in this city, is one that should give him a pre-eminence in the criminal catalogue for diabolical intent. He shipped a box in April last on the New Orleans steamer and secured an insurance upon it of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the box proved to have been prepared with explosive and inflammable material, and was only prevented from burning the ship by the watchfulness and activity of the Captain. In the box were vessels of alcohol, gasoline and turpentine, and the fire was apparently to have been set to these by a chemical that would explode with slight friction. The friction was provided for by mice shut in a box, who, in gnawing their way out, were to have fired the train that might have destroyed the ship and all her company at sea. Here then is, if the charges prove true, a man who deliberately contrives that awful calamity, fire, on a ship at sea—contrives the possible frightful death of twenty or thirty persons—to secure the small prize of sixteen hundred dollars in surance money. He should be tried by a jury of sea captains and sailors. It is a remarkable coincidence that this crime was attempted against the steamer George Washington, while some years since a crime of the same nature was contrived in the shipment of goods on the Mississippi steamer Martha Washington.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Late Mrs. Heber.

The death of Mrs. Heber, the widow of that venerated missionary bishop who may be termed one of the uncanonized saints of Protestantism, is announced in the English papers. Owing to advanced years, Mrs. Heber has for a time been lost to public notice. She was an estimable lady, and a worthy help-meet to the Bishop in his arduous labors. It is to her that he addressed the graceful lines written while she was in England, and he in his missionary work in India, and beginning:

"If thou wert by my side, love,
How sweet would evening fall
In lone Bengala's distant land,
Listening to the nightingale.

"If thou wert by my side, love,
Our babies on my knee,
How gaily would our pinnace float
O'er Ganga's mimic sea."

GO TO

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

RETAIL DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets,

Where you will find the largest assortment in the city, where you will find English and French Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes, English and Scotch Ales sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.

If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz: a good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from indisposition, yet do not labor under serious disease, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, inasmuch as a course of Hostetter's Bitters will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia (or incapacity to sleep), which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative, taken just before retiring for rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties, and many others, are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the liver toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilating and secretive organs at the same time; and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

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STEAM ENGINES,

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Steam Pumps,

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SPECIALTIES

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AT

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HAIR HATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GRASSES and PIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND COLORED LINED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.

NEW GOODS

Arriving Every Day,

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET

OUR NEW PAPER.

We claim for OUR NEW PAPER the following special points of excellence, ALL of which will be sustained, under the most critical examination, by experts. They are

1st. An ivory-like surface.
2d. An excellence in color. The purest color that can be given to paper.
3d. Freedom from specks or flaws.
4th. An uniform ruling, done with great care.
5th. In being printed on all four sides, a great advantage.
6th. In the purity of the Linen and Cotton stock from which it is made.
7th. In its freedom from adulterations.
8th. In its being double calendered, making the surface hard, and the paper strong and durable.
9th. In its being made largely of Linen Stock.
10th. In its being put up in all lengths, "or perfect Sets," a saving of 5 to 10 per cent.
11th. In its cheapness, being sold quite as low as the common inferior papers.
Samples, with prices, furnished on application to the Proprietors.

J. L. READ & SON,

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,

jel PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.

The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

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180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY,

Is Offering to his Numerous Customers

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

IN

Summer Dress Goods.

ONE CASE OF

BLACK SILKS,

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Light Fancy Shawls,

White and Colored

Barege Shawls,

LACE SHAWLS,

SUMMER SKIRTS,

A FINE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Summer Cassimeres,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

LINEN CRASH,
LINEN CRASH,
6 1-4 Cents,
Linen Napkins,
Linen Napkins.
$1.50 DOZEN.

LACE CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
$4.00 Pair.

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

21 Fifth Avenue.

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On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

my14-w36

SPECTACLES.

THE EYE.

DR. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.

Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel.

ap15:xTTS

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

We have all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finest grades of the Swiss, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

my16:w20

R. M. McCOWAN.....J. R. McKOWN

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,

BOULEVARD PAVERS,

Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.

Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
Depot, 1201 Market street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:90-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY,

Will be Found a Large and Complete Stock

OF

Millinery Goods.

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

GUIPURE LACES,

REAL AND IMITATION

WHITE LACES.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

A NEW STYLE IN

HOOP SKIRTS

AND

SKELETON CORSETS.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

Summer Underwear,

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 23d District of Pennsylvania,
No. 67 Water street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incur

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

my28

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1870.

Money easy at 5@6. Sterling firm at 9½@10⅝. Gold dull but steady; opened at 11⅛, touched 11⅜@11⅛, and closed at 11⅜@11⅛. Carrying rates 2 per cent. to flat. Clearances $70,000,000; exports $317,000. Sub Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 111 25-100@111 30-100.

Governments higher, closing steady. Coupons of '81, 17⅜@17⅝; do '62, 12⅜@12⅝; do '64, 11¼@11½; do '65, 11⅜@11⅝; do new, 11⅜@11⅝; do '67, 11⅜@11⅝; do '68, 11⅜@11⅝; 10-40's, 89⅜@89⅝; currency 6's, 113@115.

State bonds quiet and firm: Missouris, 94; old Tennessees, 61⅝; new, 57⅝; old Virginias, 69; new, 68⅝; old North Carolinas, 49; new, 25.

Stocks quiet but very strong, with Reading, Lake Shore and Ohio & Mississippi as the important features.

Canton, 68⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 81⅜; Cumberland, 40; Quicksilver, 8¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 15¾; Adams Express, 63½; Wells and Fargo, 15½; American, 43½; United States, 45½; Pacific Mail, 41½; New York Central, 100; do scrip, 95½; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 114½; Reading, 103; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 98⅝; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 100; Fort Wayne, 97; Western, 82; preferred, 90½; Rock Island, 107½; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 65¾; preferred, 81¼; Wabash, 46; preferred, 84; Fargo, 95¾; Terre Haute, 32; preferred, 61; Chicago and Alton, 117½; preferred, 118¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 34; preferred, 74; Erie, 1; C. C. & C., 79¾; St. Joe, 11⅝; St. Joe preferred, 17½; C. & I. C., 19¾.

Sub-Treasury balances: Gold, $76,644,987; currency, $8,099,854. General, $80,425,730.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, June 1, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	111⅜	American	43½
Silver	107½	Western Union	81⅜
1881 Bonds	117½	N. Y. Central	100¼
5-20 Bonds 1862	112¾	Reading	103
5-20 Bonds 1864	111¾	Ft. W. & C.	97
5-20 Bonds 1865	111¾	Ohio & Miss	40
Consols 1865	113¾	Mich. Southern	97½
5-20 Bonds 1867	111¾	Cleveland & P.	100½
5-20 Bonds 1868	111	C. R. I. & P.	99
10-40	108¾	Chicago & N. W.	81
Adams Express	63½	C. & N. W. Pref.	86
Merchants U. Ex.		Erie.	23½

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.62	5.76
Paris Exchange per Franc	22⅜	22⅝
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	78	80
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	43	40

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	111⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	111⅜
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	111
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. R.	97½
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	93
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	107

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870. }

There is no improvement to note in business and our markets continue dull and neglected, with but little prospect of any immediate improvement. As has been the case for some time, the demand for the most leading commodities is confined almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the home trade; there is little or no margin deserving of the name, so that there is no inducement to make consignments to the east, and there is an entire absence of anything like speculation. In regard to values, there are no important changes.

APPLES—The season almost over and the market is nearly bare. We continue to quote at $2@2 75 per bbl. for fair to choice.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged with a supply fully up to the demand. We quote at 15@20 for fair to strictly prime fresh.

BROOM CORN—Demand very slow; prices nominally unchanged, 12 to 15c.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Market nominally unchanged, $1.90@1.75 per bushel.

CHEESE—The arrivals from Ohio have been unusually large within a few days, and while the market is fully supplied, Ohio Goshen quoted at 15@15½; Ohio Factory, 14@14½; New York Goshen, 17.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but firm, and cannot fairly be quoted below 24, in a jobbing way.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices unchanged, 95@1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $2 25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for the better grades, while common and inferior is dull and in good supply. We continue to quote Apples, at 6@6½c; Peaches at 9@9½c for quarters, and 8@9 for halves.

EGGS—There is no falling off in the arrivals and the market is weak, with a declining tendency; we now give 9 as the ruling quotation for fresh packed.

FEATHERS—Very quiet and the demand is always very light at this season of the year; live geese feathers still quoted at 80@85 to the trade.

FLOUR—Market firm with a steady local demand, and it is said that prices are lower here than in the east, and that it will soon be replaced at present prices. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5.25@5.75 for spring; $5.50@6 for winter red and $6@7.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $6.

GRAIN—The grain market is excessively dull; the eastern markets afford no margin, and the local demand is exceedingly light. Millers, or some of them at least, report that they will not pay over $1.15@1.18 for good to prime red wheat, which is a decline of 4@4 cts per bushel, and the arrivals continue liberal. Oats still through without change, and we are impressed with the belief that there is money in them at present prices to buy and hold; possibly 5c. more than is paid, but likely that prices will be no very much higher; we now quote at 42@50. Corn is also very dull—it doesn't seem as though it could be any duller, and many dealers are obliged to store; may be quoted nominally, at 80@82 for ear, and 86@87 for shelled. There seems to be little or no demand for rye and there are but few buyers above 70 cts, and not many even at that. Barley is seldom mentioned, as the season is virtually over.

HAY—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; sales from country wagons, at $16@16, and baled on wharf, at $12@15.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $107.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3½ cts.

LARD OIL—Is drooping; we now quote at $1.30@1.35 for Extra, the outside figure for we have known western brands.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a fair jobbing demand, and prices are unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 12½; Sugar Cured Canvassed, 15½; Ribbed Sides, 16½; Short Rib, 17½; Clear Sides, 17½; Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams, 20½; Breakfast Bacon, 18, plain, and 19, Canvassed; Middling Clear, in tierces, and 18@18½, in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork, $18½. Dried Beef Hams, 17@18. Canvassed.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 5¾c per lb; No. 3, 5¾; No. 2, 6¼; Our Mess, 7¾; per bbl, of 200 lbs, $13; for half bbl, 100 lbs, $7.50.

POTATOES—Strictly prime Peach Blows are in demand, and sell readily at 75@80 cts, but common and inferior are not wanted at any price.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand, at $2.30. No demand for Clover or Timothy Seeds.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870. }

There is no improvement to note in the receipts of the new clip are not large as yet, many farmers not being through with the washing and shearing of their sheep. The prospects are not very encouraging for high prices. Eastern markets continue dull with declining prices. It is the general impression that prices will rule several cents below the average of last year. In the coarse wool sections we hear of some of the local buyers purchasing at prices below that of last season, mostly in a small way and in exchange for goods from their stores, but so far as we can learn no eastern dealers or manufacturers have yet gone to the country or given any orders, and this limits that is the general trade in wool and woolens is more than usually depressed. We quote prices entirely nominal at 35 to 40c for coarse and fine wools. Tub washed wools, 3 to 4c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.—In dry goods inactivity is the prevailing feature, while prices rule generally steady among the jobbing trade. The following are agents' prices for the unsexed grades of goods: Clinton shirting flannels, 21c; Waverly do, 18c; Ariold do, 16c; Newport do, 15c; Chester Dock B blue and brown denims, 12½c; Lowlands do do, 12½c; Chester Dock A ticks, 16.22c; do 8 do 12½c, and Harmony 3-4 and 7-8 wool linseys 22½@27½c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870. }

It is said that three new wells have been struck within the past few days, one near Lawrenceburg, one at Reno, and the other at Stumberg, which according to latest advices, still swell the production at least three barrels per hour. Such additions as these are remarkable; the number of new wells that have been struck within the past two months, and the production, is estimated from 2,000 to 2,500 bbls per day greater than at the corresponding time last year. It is still more remarkable, that in the face of all this prices are still maintained, and that crude is stronger and higher relatively than refined. To-day, the market was dull as usual, the sales again being insignificant, and operators generally are very much dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs.

CRUDE.

Sale 160 bbls spot at 12¾; 340 (Parkers off) at 12; 3,000 bbls seller 30 days at 12¾, all Parker's creek. Seller June quoted at 12¾; seller July, 12@12½; June, July or August to December, 12¾, that is for fines. Seller all year, 11¾@12, buyer, 11½@11¾.

REFINED.

Market quiet but a shade firmer. Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 27. Inquiry quoted as follows: July, 27¾; August to December, 25 to 25½; buyer all year, 25½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizen Oil Works, 240, on account O S Goldrick; Jas Wilkins 160, on account F W Martin; Citizen Oil Works 240, on account L B & Co; Warring, R & Co, 240, on account Parker & Co; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account B S Duncan Tarentum Oil Works 240, on account F Hutchinson; Emlen Heiskell, 240, on account J B Barbour; A B Mills 80, on account W Hartle. Total.....2,480 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Livingston Bro., 300 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 675 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 514 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Bemus & Co., 200 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 67 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 75 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Total.....3,214 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED BY W. P. R. R.

Hutchinson Refining Co., 45 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 100 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 100 bbls refined to Stemmer & Bro., Norristown, Pa.

Total.....675 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 1,200 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9664 bbls, 5c lower, and a moderate business for export and home use; sales of 8400 bbls at $4.75@4.85 for superfine State and western; $5.05@5.25 for extra do; $5.45@6.50 for white wheat western extra; $5.50@6 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal firm; Brandywine $4.50. Wheat—receipts 104,000 bush; sales of 142,000 bush at $1.18@1.19 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.20 for northwest spring; $1.30@1.32 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.27@1.28 for No. 1 spring; $1.30 for winter red Illinois; $1.30@1.34 for winter red and amber western, the latter an extreme; $1.74 for choice white Genessee. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet. Oats firm. Corn—receipts of 25,500 bush, heavy and lower, with sales of 39,000 bush at $1.06@1.09 for new; 87@88c for prime car lots; 90@91c for Kennedy; 4 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 1 car corn, Robb & H; 45 bgs oats, Kelt & R; 48 do barley, Gilmores, S & Co; 25 do do wheat, J W Bongarder; 1 car shipstuff, Shomaker & I.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, June 1—1 car metal, McKnight, A & Co; 3 do do, Rees, G & Co; 65 sks rye, Knox & Orr; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 2 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 4 rolls leather, Graham & S; 3 cars lumber, Ewalt Wood Bridge Co; 3 bbls eggs, G A Williams; 1 hhd, 2 bxs rags, J R Weldin & Co; 64 sks oats, Keil & R; 11 do do, Seibert & R; 22 sheep, W Hoffman; 7 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 3 pkgs, L J Blanchard.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, June 1.—1 car metal, John Moorhead; 195 bgs coal, W Welch & Co; 78 bbls whisky, Littell & Mechling; 25 do do, Keil & Kelly; 1 car, 169 sks wheat, 58 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 34 bxs glass, Fry & Co; 4 bbls eggs, McCracken, S & Co; 19 bdls feathers, A P Weaver; 10 do do, G H Anderson; 58 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 362 bdls paper, Smith & Francis.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 1.—3 cks cheese, J Baldinger; 1 do, Kennedy, Bro & Co; 1 do ore, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 1 do lumber, John Nanz; 20 sks potatoes, Jas Quigley; 16 bgs coffee, Scott & Gisal; 1 car, 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car cooperage, Raiya & Roberson; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 2 do lumber, L Walters & Son.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ARLINGTON, June 1.—1 bx soap, 1 do hams, J W Vandergrift; 5 bbls loil, Bryce & K; 1 do do, Graham & S; 1 do do, Thursby & Co; 10 do m dust, T H Nevin & Co; 21 bxs drugs, H E Sellers & Co; 26 tes grease, Hay & Hackney; 1 do do, Brodie & Co; 2 bbls varnish, Phelps, P & Co; 1 do do, Hamilton & L; 1 bx, H B Howard; 5 hhds bacon, Jas H Hacker; 3 bbls whisky, H L Fahnestock & Co; 4 bxs mdse, C Nelson; 25 bgs peanuts; 1 Dickey & Co; 10 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 2 bxs leather, Hay & Co; 31 bdls hoop, J B Dalzell & Co; 4,500 ft lumber, Fgh Coal Co; 37 pkgs h h goods, Lake Carey; 1 box berries, S Devol; 10 do dry, J C Reppert; lot furniture, C Espy & Son; lot do, W Whiting & Co; lot do, Lemon & Weise.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 1.—1 car flour, Wm Duff & Son; 125 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 153 do do, Fry & Co; 15 sks oats, R H Conway; 53 do do, D Chess; 25 bbls furniture, Hamilton & Hey; 68 sks corn, Jones & South; 1 bbl whisky, G Weiss; 2 bxs eggs, Jones & Laughlins; 87 sks oats, Nantker & Scott; 40 sks oats, Campbell & Coulson; 2 bbls eggs, 2 kegs butter, S Devol; 40 sks corn, McBane & Anjer; 5 bbls eggs, 3 bxs bacon, McCrackin & Co; 45 sks wheat, 40 do oats, 90 do corn, McHenry & Hood; 46 do oats, 30 bbls flour, 15 bales hay, A N Carlisle; 50 sks corn, W Welsh & Co; 14 sks rags, 5 bxs butter, M W Rankin.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

J. P. SMITH.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.

my29 WM. McELROY & CO., Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The splendid passenger steamer

WAUANITA.....J. B. CONWAY, Cont.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, TROY GRAFTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A.M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer

GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR.....Commander,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,

my17 Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

PACKET LINE

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

JUNIATA,

Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 M. precisely. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

PLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master; A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,
for PLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NOTICE.

To Contractors.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Approved the second day of April 1870, to contract with one or more persons for the making of indexes to the Deeds and Mortgages in the office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals for the making of said indexes, will be received until

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1870,

at 12 o'clock noon following evening—twenty-eight hours' run. We would not be surprised if she got here in *twenty-seven* hours. When the river is at a proper stage for running purposes—say next fall—the great champion will reach Vicksburg from New Orleans within twenty-four hours. Captain Leathers says the fast can be accomplished by her, and he intends to make the effort.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday says: The Great Republic is hard aground at Lilly's bar. The river is beginning to give some trouble to heavy draught boats between here and Cairo by reason of changes in the channel. The Grand Tower was also reported aground and that the Marble City was lightening her off. We since learn that she had little difficulty in getting free from the sands.

—Capt. VanHook's steamer Carrie Kountz, lies high and dry at Island 93, and is some 150 feet from deep water. Her cargo for Memphis will have to be got dockmen to undertake the job of launching her. It is probable that he will employ sufficient force to dig her out.

—The channel at Buffalo Island is changed, and is now down Hacker's Bend, on the Illinois shore. The channel at Vance's is considerably further down the river than last season, and boats are now running by Willard's Landing.

—A Cairo dispatch says: George Brown and Jack Williams, two negro roustabouts on the steamer Thompson Dean, got into an affray, in which Brown stabbed Williams, killing him instantly. Brown is in jail here.

—It was rumored in Memphis, Friday, that the towboat Sam Brown, bound down, struck a snag near Randolph on Thursday night, and two of her barges were said to be in a sinking condition.

—The Memphis *Appeal* learns that five steamers now building will enter Messrs. Pegram & Scudder's St. Louis and New Orleans packet line. It is to be called the Merchants' Southern line.

—The Glasgow left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on the 25th, with 300 tons freight and the Crossback for Cincinnati with 1,000 bales cotton aboard.

—The Ida, some time ago sunk in Lake Chicot, has been raised, and is now plying on that handsome sheet of water.

—The Bellevernon reshipped her New Orleans freight at Cincinnati, and will lie up there to paint and repair.

—The Fontenelle from St. Louis arrived at Shreveport on Tuesday last, 25 days out.

—The Caroline is reported high and dry on a bar above Pecan Point, in Red River.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with three feet six inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather continues cloudy and unsettled, with occasional showers.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati yesterday with about all the freight she could take on the water, and a fair number of passengers. It is probable that whenever the river becomes too low for her to come here she will go below the falls.

The Petrolia, from Wheeling, arrived and departed as usual.

The Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, is the regular packet for Brownsville and Geneva this evening, leaving at 5 o'clock. She will be found at the wharf boat, above the Monongahela bridge, as will also her agent, Mr. S. R. Patterson.

The Wananita, Capt. J. B. Conway, with Mr. Jas. Rees Jr. in the office, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-day.

The Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and being of light draught, will go through without much difficulty.

—Our special telegram announced the arrival of the Nick Wall at Benton on the 26th. She left here on April 9th. Distance, 3,000 miles; time, 47 days. The Ida Reese No. 2, which left this port March 30th, arrived at Benton, according to another special, on the 26th, at 7 P. M. Time, 58 days. The Nick was the first arrival at the port, although the Deer Lodge, from Sioux City, was expected on the 22d inst. The following steamers are en route from this port to Benton: Viola Belle left April 12th, Sallie, April 23d, Ida Stockdale, May 1st. The Sioux City, Pittsburgh and Far West also left this port for the Mountains in April, but they have been running between Sioux City and some of the Government stations above. The Emmilie LaBarge left this port in Government service on April 13th, for the mouth of the Yellowstone. Verily our river Mountain trade this year has very small proportions, and there is plenty of water all the way to Benton—*St. Louis Dem.* 30th.

—According to a Vicksburg paper, the freight on the Belle Lee's 1,100 tons of cargo amounts to $5,500. The same paper says: "A wager was made yesterday that the Natchez, upon leaving New Orleans on the evening of June 18th, at 5 o'clock, would reach Vicksburg by 6 o'clock on the following evening—twenty-eight hours' run. We would not be surprised if she got here in *twenty-seven* hours. When the river is at a proper stage for running purposes—say next fall—the great champion will reach Vicksburg from New Orleans within twenty-four hours. Captain Leathers says the fast can be accomplished by her, and he intends to make the effort.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday says: The Great Republic is hard aground at Lilly's bar. The river is beginning to give some trouble to heavy draught boats between here and Cairo by reason of changes in the channel. The Grand Tower was also reported aground and that the Marble City was lightening her off. We since learn that she had little difficulty in getting free from the sands.

—Capt. VanHook's steamer Carrie Kountz, lies high and dry at Island 93, and is some 150 feet from deep water. Her cargo for Memphis will have to be got dockmen to undertake the job of launching her. It is probable that he will employ sufficient force to dig her out.

—The channel at Buffalo Island is changed, and is now down Hacker's Bend, on the Illinois shore. The channel at Vance's is considerably further down the river than last season, and boats are now running by Willard's Landing.

—A Cairo dispatch says: George Brown and Jack Williams, two negro roustabouts on the steamer Thompson Dean, got into an affray, in which Brown stabbed Williams, killing him instantly. Brown is in jail here.

—It was rumored in Memphis, Friday, that the towboat Sam Brown, bound down, struck a snag near Randolph on Thursday night, and two of her barges were said to be in a sinking condition.

—The Memphis *Appeal* learns that five steamers now building will enter Messrs. Pegram & Scudder's St. Louis and New Orleans packet line. It is to be called the Merchants' Southern line.

—The Glasgow left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on the 25th, with 300 tons freight and the Crossback for Cincinnati with 1,000 bales cotton aboard.

—The Ida, some time ago sunk in Lake Chicot, has been raised, and is now plying on that handsome sheet of water.

—The Bellevernon reshipped her New Orleans freight at Cincinnati, and will lie up there to paint and repair.

—The Fontenelle from St. Louis arrived at Shreveport on Tuesday last, 25 days out.

—The Caroline is reported high and dry on a bar above Pecan Point, in Red River.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

J. Schoonmaker & Son,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE PAINT, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

150, 152, 154, 156 and 158 Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from sulphate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering properties.

GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines. ja6:30

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS.

L. B. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN.

FULTON & M'GANN,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Hydrants, Hose and Fittings, Air and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Plumbing in private dwellings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies,

SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.

42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. ☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIS'S PATENT SPRING and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shifting Rail.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

PLANING MILL MEN

And Others,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the gaping or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone, thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river, in said county.

To Meqnewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Mc'Clure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jel6 L. C. ANDERSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these Medicines are required to be taken in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone is sufficient in many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup in its work of search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they make their appearance they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made of which time its reputation has increased, and that obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the directions which accompany each bottle, be will certainly be received. These things are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases smothered to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, and the doctor has ceased his attention, and the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, expectoration of much mucus, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians, they may still be cured by medical treatment can create new lungs, but when tubercles are very much softened, or when a cavity is not destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons, who have been cured of White Swellings, Sores and Ulcers, all healed up. This proves its purifying powers, as it must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance that the digestive organs be brought to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen them, and for this purpose the Seaweed Tonic is used. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The most suitable for the class of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which is given away gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles of food are required, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and the purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their healing power in a natural and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They do so by causing all the effluent which is required to submit or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills are entirely vegetable, and their effects are to relieve headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases originating in a diseased state of the liver, or a want of action in the same. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines to the use of the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, when the lungs are much diseased, destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the attending physician, hopeless, and have left many patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of Consumption, and directions for its treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine can be had gratis of Dr. Schenck, at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prices of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. de27dAT

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from the vice of youth, manifesting the following symptoms, viz: Nervousness, Debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, nocturnal losses, impaired memory, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, &c. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies for these diseases, and his extensive establishment, which embraces offices, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients from abroad, enables him to attention and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating in one establishment all the means of cure. Those who have failed, state your case, and what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for stamp. Medicines sent by express, C. O. D., to those treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by letter. Office No. 9 Wylie street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap7

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published in a sealed envelope, Price only six cents, a lecture on the NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. M., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS." Address the AUTHOR, or POSTMASTER, Box 4586, New York. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my24:w24

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not stain the skin, but imparts a NATURAL color to the hair. Produces immediately. Invigorates the hair, and leaves it soft and beautiful. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y. ap23:m,w,f

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

271 LIBERTY STREET,

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meanor & Harper,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.

Consignments solicited. ap7

M. STEELE. J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Webber's Mammoth Skylight Gallery, 2 and 4 Sixth street.

See the advertisement of J. B. Lippencott & Co.'s on our first page.

The Allegheny Police Committee held a meeting last night, but transacted nothing but routine business.

Henry Clay is in jail. Alderman Nicholson committed him to that institution yesterday for deserting his wife.

Alderman Morcland yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Koll for ill-using John Keely on Penn street, Twelfth ward.

Henry Heenan was held for trial yesterday by Mayor Callow for assault and battery. Wm. Frazier charged him with the offence.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday committed, for thirty days each, Margaret West, Mary Duffield and Josephine Woods, all native vagrants.

The Women's Suffrage Association meets this evening in English's new building, room No. 13, Fourth avenue at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

The County Jail yesterday received the widow Clagget, for a thirty days' visit. Mayor Callow gave her a ticket there for vagrancy.

The stock of the Anglo Insurance Company is being rapidly taken by Pittsburgh capitalists. See their prospectus on the second page of to-day's paper.

Yesterday morning a carriage and one of the street sprinklers collided on Federal street, Allegheny. The carriage lost two wheels. A square and dance of profanity, but nobody hurt.

We heard yesterday of two policemen being found asleep on a door step by a newspaper editor on his way home, about 3 o'clock A. M. Look out boys, Mayor Brush decapitates for less crime than this.

The Crops.—We are reliably informed that the crops throughout this section of the State are promising remarkably well and that the harvests will probably take place at least a fortnight earlier than they did last year.

The New Organ.—The new organ for the First Presbyterian Church has arrived and is being put in place. It is a monster affair, being fully one-third larger than the organ in the Third Church. The contract price is $10,000.

Catherine Kountz says her relative, Henry Kountz, came to her house and acted in a very outrageous manner greatly to the annoyance of the family and neighborhood. Alderman Koenig has issued a warrant for Newman's arrest for assault and battery.

Wilkinsburg.—We want to again remind the citizens of this place, that Messrs. Crellman & Stevenson are still the agents of the Daily GAZETTE, where they can leave their names, for subscribing, and where they always on hand all the latest Monthlies and Weeklies. Anything you want in the news line you can get from these gentlemen at the same price as sold in the city.

Foot Crushed.—Yesterday afternoon Samuel Wards, a drayman, was engaged in loading a steam pump upon his dray in front of Faber & Van Gorder's, 97 Liberty street, when the fence of machinery fell upon his right foot and crushed it. He was taken to his home in Lawrenceville, where one of the toes was subsequently amputated. He is fifty-five years of age and fears are entertained that the accident will result seriously.

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By order of the Board.
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In Town.—We are informed that the town is overrun with professional thieves, chief Maguire informs us that unless they leave at once every man of them will be arrested and sent up under the ninety day law. They could hardly accommodate all of them at the Work House, and it would be a pity to keep the poor fellows in jail during this hot weather, so they had better leave town, for Hague is in earnest.

Named at Last.—The new Catholic chapel in Mansfield, Pa., has been named, and will be dedicated some time in July. The name chosen by the pastor, Rev. Scanlon, for the new edifice is "St. Peter's Chapel," a very pretty name, and we may add that the saint upon whom the honor of the name is conferred is in nowise connected with the Fenian Brotherhood by that individual being in his day a nobleman and disciple of St. Patrick.

Monthly Report.—During the month of May Deputy Mayor Nichols disposed of one hundred and three cases, sixteen of these he sent to jail, and two to the workhouse. Forty-eight paid fines and ten were discharged. The amount paid into the City Treasury was $213 60.

His police district embraces an area of six square miles, and is supplied with but eight policemen. There should be an increase there.

Went Through It.—Yesterday morning before daybreak some thief entered Emmel's Hotel, northwest side of the Diamond, Allegheny, and ransacked the pockets of the boarders. Nearly every one suffered in amounts ranging from five to ten dollars. There were no windows nor doors open, and there is a supposition that the thief was in the inside all the time, and pretty well acquainted at that. The police are investigating.

Venice and Rome and Naples, Milan and Padua, are renowned among the cities of the old world, but in one respect Pittsburgh and Allegheny are rivaling them all, and that is in the number of professional beggars. Can nothing be done in cities like these to shield peaceable, quiet citizens from having ghastly stumps of what once were legs and legs, or glaring, empty eye-sockets and distorted features, thrust before their eyes at every corner? There are asylums, refuges, and pensions and work houses and alms-houses enough for all of these, if the people who ought to see to putting them there would only do it.

Singular and Fortunate.

Mr. A. G. Buchanan, a painter, met with a singular accident yesterday. He was engaged in painting Mr. S. L. Lutton's residence, 681 Penn street, and for this purpose had elevated himself on a ladder above the window cornice of the second story. Suddenly the round upon which he stood gave way and his weight carried him half way down the ladder, breaking the rounds as he went. At last one was reached which did not yield and he was suddenly halted and by the force was thrown headforemost through the parlor window on the first floor. Singular as it may seem he escaped injury, and beyond a bad fright was free from a scratch. In about fifteen minutes he was at work again as though nothing had happened.

A Newsboys' Message.

The enthusiastic turnout of the newsboys in the procession on Decoration Day, made a decided and good impression on all who witnessed the demonstration. Last evening the three young officers named below, marched into our office and handed us the following, with an urgent request to "publish it *sure*." We cheerfully comply with the request.

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JERRY LYONS, 2d Lieutenant.

Jennie Thomas is opposed to being called names by Julia Freeborn and so expressed herself in an information before Alderman Butler yesterday, who instructed his police to invade McKee's alley, Seventeenth ward, in quest of the latter female.

The attention of delegates to the Assembly is called to the book advertisement of J. L. Read & Son on our first page. This house is widely known for keeping a large stock of books, desirable and salable, and dealing, we visit to this house always proves profitable.

The children of the Minersville Presbyterian church are to have a festival this evening at 7½ o'clock in the hall over the car station at Minersville. The Magic Lantern exhibition of the Pilgrims Progress, which so delighted the children at Mr. Scott's church will be repeated upon this occasion.

East Liberty.—Remember your enterprising news dealer, Mr. Alderson. He has always the latest monthly, weekly and illustrated papers. You have no need of coming to the city, as Mr. A. can furnish you just as well at our city dealers. He is agent for the GAZETTE, and will deliver it to you as cheap as is done in the city.

We have received, from the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., the Sunday Magazine, Good Words and Good Words for the young. They are all remarkably good numbers containing articles from such pens as Dean Stanley, Geo. MacDonald, Mrs. Inchfawn, Madame Guizot, Henry Kingsley, Dr. Blaikie, Dr. Guthrie and Dean Howson.

Discharged.—The female clerk, the circumstances of whose dishonesty were given in yesterday's GAZETTE, was subsequently discharged, her employer declining to prosecute. He concluded the exposure to which she had been subjected was sufficient punishment, a decision which reflects honor upon his judgment and kindlier feelings.

Yesterday morning while Jacob Humphries, a colored man, was driving on Penn street, John Newman jumped into his wagon and began to annoy him. Humphries ordered him to get out, but previous to obeying the command Newman removed a handful of the negro's leg other man's chin, with which he walked off in triumph. Alderman Allen has issued a warrant for Newman's arrest for assault and battery.

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UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The General Assembly—Continuance of the Proceedings—The China Mission Question Again—Delegates Sent to Other Churches—The Financial Situation—Church Union Endorsed—The Sunday School Cause—Lively Debate.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises, Dr. Grier in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Black, of Monmouth, Illinois, opened the business session with prayer.

On motion it was resolved to limit the speeches to three minutes.

A motion was made to reconsider the resolution limiting the speeches to three minutes. The motion to reconsider was lost.

Rev. R. H. Pollock was added to the Committee on Narrative and State of Religion.

A motion to appoint a member from New York to "time" the speakers was not acted upon.

JEWISH MISSION.

The Select Committee on the Jewish Mission, and the proposal of Mrs. Young, of Bloomington, Illinois, to make an annual contribution of $100 per annum to the Mission to the Jews, reported that Mr. Tris was earnest, diligent and devoted to his work, and that as many of the people are disposed to do something for the Jews, although the Assembly has no Jewish Mission, they recommend the following:

That Mr. Tris be recognized as a Missionary to the Jews in the city of New York; that Rev. Jas. Thompson, Isaac M. Gay, Jas. Brown and Dr. Dale be a Committee to consult with and encourage the missionary; that Isaac M. Gay, Esq., be appointed Treasurer, and the contribution of Mrs. Stewart be appropriated to the same mission.

CHINA MISSION.

Proceeded to the order of the day, the consideration of the Mission to China.

Dr. Brown thought they were not prepared to vote finally on the Chinese Mission. They had not the men nor the money, and the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the next meeting or the General Assembly.

Mr. N. Ballentine said they had put their hand to the plow, and should not look back.

Rev. Wm. Bruce asked for information how much money had been raised for foreign mission last year.

Rev. D. Paul answered, about $54,000. Sixty-three thousand five hundred is asked for this year.

Mr. Bruce was of the opinion that it would be more difficult to raise money this year than it was last year.

Rev. R. H. Pollock was opposed to continuing the China Mission, because there was no reasonable prospect of raising the funds to keep it in operation.

Mr. James Hay, Newark, N. J., moved that the whole subject be referred to the next General Assembly.

Dr. Easton did not see why money could not be raised for the China as well as other missions.

Rev. Alexander said postponement would kill the whole matter, and he would oppose it.

Mr. Lord seconded the motion to postpone, as with all his heart. But he would not say to him to go back as there was no prospect that the funds would be forthcoming.

Dr. Easton said he had a note from a gentleman, who was able to do what he promised, that he was willing to give a thousand dollars to the Chinese Mission, rather than that it should fail.

Rev. Mr. Andrews was convinced they could not go on with the Chinese Mission without incurring guilt. He opposed postponement. Laymen and others had said they were willing to sustain the mission.

Rev. Mr. Cummings said the resolution before the house was opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. They should wait for the restoration of Mr. Nevin's health. They should send a missionary at once.

Rev. Dr. Pollock was willing to cast aside all doubt, but he wished those who had talked about faith to remember that faith without work is dead.

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The question then recurred upon the resolution to sustain the Mission, offered by Rev. David Paul.

The resolution was discussed both for and against at considerable length, in which there were some personal reflections relative to the manner in which the mission has been conducted.

Rev. J. C. Nevin, Missionary to China, responded to the remarks. He said that nothing but the Psalms of David had ever been sung in the Mission of the U. P. Church in China and they had been sung exclusively in his own family. He thought the China Mission had been neglected for the smaller and less important Mission to Egypt. The Mission in Canton alone would reach more heathen than could be found in the entire Egyptian Mission. As to the matters of difference about which the different denominations were wrangling, he said it would be at least one generation before the Chinese could be made to understand them. The missionaries had work enough to do to instruct them in the fundamentals.

Rev. Mr. McHenry thought the question had been fully discussed, and was prepared to vote.

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Rev. Mr. Sharpe arose to a privileged question, involving the fidelity of Mr. Nevin.

Rev. Mr. Pollock called the gentleman to order. He held that Mr. Nevin was not under discussion.

The Moderator ruled the point of order well taken.

The question was then called for, and a rising vote requested, which resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 148 yeas to 3 nays.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Paul stated that the work was only half done, and he hoped the Assembly would go on bravely and complete it.

On motion the report was recommitted for further amendment.

Rev. Mr. Brown moved that the subject of Organic Union be made the order of the day for half-past two o'clock. The motion was adopted.

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By consent the house proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business, and the report on the validity of Papal Baptism was taken up.

Rev. A. G. Wallace stated the question. The amendments before the Assembly was a resolution adopting the conclusion of the report without adopting the arguments.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the motion to defer the question to the next Assembly, was defeated.

Mr. Bruce, as an amendment, moved that the report be sent down to the Presbyteries to obtain an expression of the views of the Church on the subject.

Pending the discussion of the question, the hour of adjournment arrived, and some announcements had been made, the Assembly adjourned, Rev. Mr. Galbraith leading in prayer.

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At two o'clock the Assembly was called to order by Moderator Kendall, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Edmonds.

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Rev. John H. Niblock presented the report of the Committee on Correspondence. The paper set forth that the delegates from other Churches had all received with the exception of the delegates from Scotland and Ireland. They reported being fraternally received wherever they went. Delegates from all the Churches in return were sent to the General Assembly with the exception of the Reformed Presbyterian Church Old School.

The Committee recommended the appointment of the following delegates:

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The report was adopted.

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Elder Wm. Getty, Chairman of the Committee on Finances, presented a report of which the following is a full abstract:

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Totals, $128,855 48 $129,967 63 $13,546 18

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The report further states that increased liberality can be secured: 1st, by the individual members making the matter a religious duty; 2d, By the pastor urging a faithful performance of the same; 3d. By the Presbyteries taking special care to see that no congregation shall neglect this duty; 4th, By having stated times for giving.

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The report was accompanied by several resolutions, among which was one recommending the election of Rev. John G. Brown and Messrs. Wm. Bell and J. C. Porter as Trustees of the General Assembly for the term commencing July, 1870.

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The report was approved and resolution adopted.

CHURCH UNION.

The hour having arrived, the order of the day was taken up—the report of the joint committee on Union with the Reformed Presbyterian Church under the title of "The United Presbyterian Church."

The report [heretofore published in full in the GAZETTE] was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Dale be a Committee to consult with and encourage the missionary; that Isaac M. Gay, Esq., be appointed Treasurer, and the contribution of Mrs. Stewart be appropriated to the same mission.

CHINA MISSION.

Proceeded to the order of the day, the consideration of the Mission to China.

Dr. Brown thought they were not prepared to vote finally on the Chinese Mission. They had not the men nor the money, and the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the next meeting or the General Assembly.

Mr. N. Ballentine said they had put their hand to the plow, and should not look back.

Rev. Wm. Bruce asked for information how much money had been raised for foreign mission last year.

Rev. D. Paul answered, about $54,000. Sixty-three thousand five hundred is asked for this year.

Mr. Bruce was of the opinion that it would be more difficult to raise money this year than it was last year.

Rev. R. H. Pollock was opposed to continuing the China Mission, because there was no reasonable prospect of raising the funds to keep it in operation.

Mr. James Hay, Newark, N. J., moved that the whole subject be referred to the next General Assembly.

Dr. Easton did not see why money could not be raised for the China as well as other missions.

Rev. Alexander said postponement would kill the whole matter, and he would oppose it.

Mr. Lord seconded the motion to postpone, as with all his heart. But he would not say to him to go back as there was no prospect that the funds would be forthcoming.

Dr. Easton said he had a note from a gentleman, who was able to do what he promised, that he was willing to give a thousand dollars to the Chinese Mission, rather than that it should fail.

Rev. Mr. Andrews was convinced they could not go on with the Chinese Mission without incurring guilt. He opposed postponement. Laymen and others had said they were willing to sustain the mission.

Rev. Mr. Cummings said the resolution before the house was opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. They should wait for the restoration of Mr. Nevin's health. They should send a missionary at once.

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The hour having arrived, the order of the day was taken up—the report of the joint committee on Union with the Reformed Presbyterian Church under the title of "The United Presbyterian Church."

The report [heretofore published in full in the GAZETTE] was read by the Clerk.

Brief speeches, indicating cordial and earnest desire on the part of the U. P. Assembly for union with the Reformed Presbyterian Church were made by Revs. Blair, Cooher, Alexander and Easton, after which that part was adopted unanimously.

The report in relation to a union with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, [the Old and New School,] was next read and unanimously adopted.

Both papers were ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Rev. James Brown then moved that a committee be appointed to nominate a Committee of Conference to confer with a similar committee from the Reunited Presbyterian Church, on the subject of union.

Rev. Mr. Blair said the Assembly had no official notification that the other Church had appointed such a committee.

Mr. Hays said he thought it was time enough to appoint a Committee when they were assured that the Reunited Church had appointed a similar representation. He moved a postponement of the matter until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Dales then made a formal report of his conference with the Committee of the Reunited Church in Philadelphia, and read the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D.:

In accordance with your request, I present your letter of Christian salutation in behalf of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church this afternoon.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that it was most cordially received.

Immediately after the reading of your letter Rev. Dr. Shaw, chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented a paper reciprocating the fraternal salutations of our letter, regretting the failure of committees previously appointed in Conference, expressing a desire for organic union, and appointing a committee of five to meet a similar committee from the U. P. Assembly to confer on the subject of organic union and report to the next General Assembly.

This paper will be officially transmitted to the U. P. Assembly, by a Committee appointed, to represent the Presbyterian Church before your Assembly, and which leaves Philadelphia to-night for that purpose.

The paper referred to was adopted by the Assembly *unanimously*, and I know that there is an earnest desire for Union with the U. P. Church. May the Great Head of the Church preside over the hearts of all concerned, and in His own good time and way unite these two beloved branches of the Christian Church for His glory and for the best interests of the Church and world.

This communication is sent by direction of the General Assembly.

With great regards,
Your friend and brother,
D. H. HARPER.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter the motion to postpone was withdrawn and the motion to appoint a committee, carried with but one negative vote.

The Moderator appointed as the committee, Revs. A. Y. Houston, J. L. Whitlay, D. M. McClelland, and elders R. J. McGowan and Wm. Getty.

THE CHINA MISSION.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, in relation to the China Mission was next taken up. The point was whether a co-laborer shall be sent out to continue the work in the absence of Rev. Mr. Nevin who has returned home on account of ill health.

After a lengthy debate and innumerable motions and counter-motions the matter was laid on the table.

The remaining resolutions were passed.

Elder McCoy offered an additional resolution, that all friends of the cause of missions to raise funds for foreign missions, either for general or special objects. When raised for special objects that money to be so applied directly by the Board.

The resolution was passed, but afterwards reconsidered, when, after some discussion, on motion of Rev. Mr. Pollock the whole Assembly was referred back to the Committee with instructions to report a resolution this morning covering the whole ground.

The Assembly then adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pollock.

EVENING SESSION

Assembled at seven and a half o'clock. Opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Purple.

On motion the roll call and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

The Stated Clerk, Rev. Mr. Wallace, then called over the list of Presbyteries, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the persons appointed Financial Agents and Superintendents of missions for their respective bodies.

The list when made made out was then approved.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CAUSE.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson then read the report of the Committee on Sunday School Cause, which was made the order of business for the session.

A motion was made to adopt the paper.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Wallace, the Rev. Dr. Edmonds was invited to address the Assembly upon the work in his own country and England.

The Rev. Dr. Edmonds, in response to the invitation, took the stand and after a felicitous introduction upon being called upon so suddenly, remarked that he had seen a little since he had come into America—a precision and method in the arrangements of the Sunday School work which he could make use of when he went home.

In his own country the schools were divided into Mission and Congregational. They found it necessary to establish this distinction there that all might be embraced in the work. They had Sunday School organizations which aided in a great measure, in the work. Especially was this the case with the Sunday School Union, which held its chartered in London.

Whether for good or evil, the Sabbath-school system had been established finally. Yet the Church of Christ should be careful that it did not overstep its proper boundaries, and encroach upon the parental authority of the Church. For after all it could only be successful as it was kept under the fostering care and *control* of the Church.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The speaker then devoted a few moments to answering questions put to him